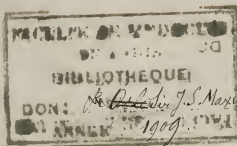


model  
A 125



From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

August 11th, 09.

Dear Colleague,

I have asked Sir John Stirling Maxwell to send to the Library a reprint which his father had made in 1874 of the rare "Tabulae Sex" of Vesalius. Only two copies of the original exist, one in the San Marco Library, and the other in possession of the Stirling Maxwells.

I have very pleasant memories of my visit to your library. Do let me know should you ever be in England, it would be a great pleasure to see you here.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Osler.  
(h 64.72)

[S. Maxwell 1945]



With  
J. & J.  
Leighton's  
Respectful  
Compliments.

40  
Brewer-st. Golden-sq.  
Regent-st. London W.

Sent by order of  
Sir John Stirling Maxwell







ANDREAE VESALII  
TABVLAE ANATOMICAE SEX.  
SIX ANATOMICAL TABLES OF  
ANDREW VESALIUS.

VENETIJS  
Imprimebat B. Vitalis, Venetus, sumptibus  
Ioannis Stephani Calcarensis  
M.D.XXVIII.

LONDON: PRIVATELY PRINTED for SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL.  
M.D.C.C.C.L.X.X.I.V.







# C O N T E N T S.

Presentation Page,	LEAVES I
Border from Jo. Weigel; <i>Habitus præcipuorum populorum</i> ; <i>Trachtenbuch</i> , &c.; Nürnberg, 1577, last leaf.	
Title-page,	2
Border of And. Vesalii <i>De humani corporis fabrica</i> , Libri VII. Basileæ, 1543, fol. and also used in the <i>Epitome</i> . Beneath the title Vesalius is seen lecturing on the dead body of a woman to a miscellaneous audience. Although this title bears the monogram $\Phi$ , which has been supposed to be the initials of the printer, John Oporinus, there can be little doubt that it is the work of John Stephan of Calcar, who executed the designs for the woodcuts of the volume, and that with these it was sent from Venice. In the second edition of 1555 it was replaced by a copy, by a very inferior artist, who has made some strange alterations, as for example, by placing a scythe instead of a staff in the hand of the skeleton, and adding a goat to the dog which the youth in the foreground is holding. This fac-simile is taken from the Title-page of the fine copy of the <i>Epitome</i> , 1543, on vellum, in the British Museum.	
Contents,	3
Portrait of Andrew Vesalius,	4
This fine woodcut, also by John Stephan of Calcar, is in the <i>De hum. corp. fabrica</i> , 1543 and 1555; the <i>Epitome</i> , 1543, leaf 11; and in And. Vesalii <i>Epistola ad Joach. Roelants rationem modumque propinandi radicis Chynæ decocti quo nuper invictissimus Carolus V. Imperator usus est pertractans</i> ; Basileæ ex off. I. Oporini, 1546, p. 11. This fac-simile is taken from the fine impression in the <i>Epitome</i> , on vellum, in the British Museum.	
Of most of the engraved portraits of Vesalius this woodcut seems to have been the original; as for example of that by Philip Galle, in <i>Virorum doctorum et disciplinis benemerentium effigies xliiii.</i> ; Antverpiæ, 1572, 4 <sup>o</sup> sheet C 3; by I. de Bry (in which he holds a fork in his right hand) in <i>Icones Virorum illustrium</i> ; Francoforti, 1597-8, 4 parts, 4 <sup>o</sup> iv. p. 314; and by A. S. F. in the <i>Museum Historicum et Physicum</i> Ioan. Imperialis; Venetiis, apud Juntas, 1640, 4 <sup>o</sup> p. 54. It has been copied on copper by J. Wandelaar for And. Vesalii <i>Opera Omnia</i> ; Lugd. Bat. 1725, fol. and the head and bust in the fine and spirited portrait by Ch. Onghena, prefixed to <i>Études sur And. Vesale</i> par Ad. Burggræve; Gand, 1840, 4 <sup>o</sup> . The original picture, ascribed to Titian, but possibly by John Stephan, formerly in the collection of Dr. William Hunter, is now in the University of Glasgow.	
The signature of Vesalius is from the autograph letter of which a fac-simile is given in Burggræve's <i>Études</i> .	
In the College of Physicians there is a portrait of Vesalius, of which a print by W. Holl is in Pettigrew's <i>Medical Portrait Gallery</i> ; London, 1840, 4 vols. 4 <sup>o</sup> vol. ii. The print, ascribing the original to John de Calcar, gives Vesalius a long and straight instead of a somewhat turned-up nose, and bears no resemblance to John Stephan's woodcut, or to the picture at Glasgow.	
Notice of the Life of Andrew Vesalius; and of his TABULÆ ANATOMICÆ,	5 & 6
AND. VESALII TABULÆ ANATOMICÆ, VENETHIS, M.D.XXXVIII.	7-12
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II. Venæ Cavæ Jecorariæ ΚΟΙΑΗΣ....Descriptio,	8
III. Arteria Magna ΑΟΡΤΗ,	9
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P. M. P.

*And. Vesalius.*





ANDREW VESALIUS was born at Bruxelles on the 31st of December, 1514. The name of the family was originally Wittings, but for some generations the name of its native place, Wesele, a small town in Cleve, had been used instead of it, and expressed in the language of canting heraldry in their arms *sable*, three weasels (*wezel*) *argent*. His father, Andrew, was apothecary to Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Savoy, Governess of the Low Countries; his grandfather, Everard, was an eminent physician and mathematician; and his great grandfather, John, was physician to the Emperor Maximilian I. Young Andrew Vesalius, having received a classical education at Louvain University, studied medicine and surgery first at Montpellier and afterwards at Paris, whence he returned to Louvain. He has himself recorded the difficulties he had to encounter in procuring subjects for dissection, and the shifts to which he was put to obtain a human skeleton. From a gibbet near Louvain he and a fellow student

abstracted part of a malefactor, whose bones had been picked clean by birds and bleached in the sun; but the head and trunk, being secured by an iron chain, resisted their efforts. Vesalius therefore remained out alone after the gates were shut, and passed the night in releasing the felon from his shackles. He then buried his booty in a convenient spot, whence he and his companion brought it home piecemeal as occasion served. When the skeleton was at last set up, they gave out that they had brought it from Paris. The zeal and labours of the young student were crowned with deserved success. In his twenty-fourth year Vesalius was already a celebrated teacher of anatomy. After having taught that science at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa, he became, in his twenty-eighth year, the author of the first book which presented a systematic view of the fabric of the human frame, and the earliest treatise on the subject which still retains its reputation. This great work, on which he had laboured for three years, was published at Basel, by John Oporinus, printer and professor of Greek, in June 1543. Vesalius was soon after invited to enter the service of his sovereign the Emperor Charles V. and in the train of that monarch he saw the campaigns of 1544 in Cleve and France, and the war of Germany in 1546 and 1547 on the Danube and the Elbe. When the Emperor abdicated, in 1555, Vesalius was transferred to the household of Philip II. who sent him, in 1559, to Paris to attend Henry II. when dying of the splinter of Montgomery's lance. He arrived there, however, after the king was dead. In 1560 he followed Philip to Spain, and was one of the medical men in attendance on Don Carlos on occasion of his dangerous fall in 1562. According to a story, improbable in itself and supported only by hearsay evidence, he fell into trouble at Madrid, both with his professional brethren and with the Holy Office. One of his patients, a Spanish gentleman, dying of some obscure disease, Vesalius obtained leave from the family to open the body, and during the investigation, so runs the tale, the exposed heart of the corpse was observed by the bystanders to beat. The luckless anatomist was denounced to the Inquisition as guilty of manslaughter and impiety. By the favour of the king the affair was compromised, it was said, on condition of exile and a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The only part of the story which appears to be true is the pilgrimage undertaken by Vesalius in fulfilment of a vow made during a dangerous illness. He left Madrid in the early spring of 1564, lending considerable sums of money at a high rate of interest to several young nobles of the Netherlands who engaged to repay him on his return home. Travelling to Venice by way of Perpignan, he was there delayed by a litigation with the Spanish custom house, in which the saving of a small bribe cost him a fortnight and fifty crowns. From Venice he sailed to Cyprus with Jacopo Malatesta, commander of the Venetian forces in that island: and afterwards passed into the Holy Land. He was recalled from Jerusalem on receiving from the Venetian Senate an appointment to the professorship of Anatomy at Padua. Of his unhappy and premature death there are two accounts. One is that he was shipwrecked on the shore of Zante, and died of exhaustion and exposure; the other, that he was too parsimonious to provide himself with a sufficient stock of provisions for the voyage, and too proud to beg from his fellow passengers, and that although he was at last relieved by a German gentleman on board, he died of the effects of long fasting soon after reaching Zante. A humble funeral and a tombstone in the church of Our Lady was provided by a compassionate goldsmith to whom he was known.<sup>1</sup>

To Vesalius belongs the glory of having first given to man a systematic, comprehensive, and accurate view of that human body which is the temple of his soul. Along with his great work "*De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*," Basileæ, 1543, folio; consisting of 6 unnumbered and 659 numbered leaves and 18 leaves of index, and profusely illustrated with woodcuts of rare excellence, there issued about the same time from the same press of Johann Herpst or Oporinus, an abstract or introduction entitled "*De humani corporis fabrica librorum septem Epitome*," folio, consisting of 14 leaves, and also finely illustrated. The spirited portrait which adorns both bears the date AN. ETAT. XXVIII. MDXLII. and the motto OCYVS JVCVNDE ET TVTO. The *Fabrica* was dedicated to the Emperor Charles V.; the *Epitome* to his son Philip, Prince of Spain.

Of the *Fabrica* there is a copy on vellum in the library of the University of Louvain. A noble vellum copy of the *Epitome* is in the library of the British Museum, and is perhaps the copy that was sold for £.8 12s. 6d. at the sale of the books of Dr. Richard Mead, in 1755<sup>2</sup>. A fine portrait of Vesalius, ascribed to Titian, and apparently copied in the woodcut above mentioned, was in the collection of Dr. William Hunter, and now, with his other treasures of art and literature, has passed to the University of Glasgow. The Anatomy was printed a second time at Basel by the same printer in 1555, in a bolder type but with the same woodcuts, excepting the title-page, which was replaced by an inaccurate copy by an inferior hand. This second edition consists of 6 unnumbered leaves, pp. 824, and 30 leaves of index, colophon, and printer's device. Of these beautiful volumes, after narrating the circumstances of their publication and the pains bestowed upon them by the author, the learned Dutch editors of 1725, Boerhaave and Albinus, close their account in these words:—"Thus quickly did Vesalius accomplish his incomparable work on anatomy, which will never perish, but will be esteemed for all time of all similar books the most illustrious." "If the first study of man should be himself," says Portal, "Vesalius has nobly accomplished his duty. In the human body he made discoveries at least as important to mankind as those which led Columbus to the other side of the globe<sup>3</sup>." While the Anatomy of Vesalius is thus remarkable as a monument of genius, industry, and enormous obstacles successfully surmounted, its wealth of exquisite woodcuts places it in the foremost rank of the artistic books of the sixteenth century.

It is natural that Vesalius should enjoy the admiration of the men of his own science, who are able to appreciate the magnitude of the stride which it made towards perfection under his guidance, and of artists to whom, he being dead, his goodly folios yet speak, through their still

<sup>1</sup> The chief modern authority for the life of Vesalius is the Preface to the fine edition of his works by Herm. Boerhaave and B. S. Albinus, And. Vesalii *Opera Omnia*, Lugd. Bat. 1725; 2 vols. fol. If these learned editors had not admitted the story of the heart beating in the opened body it would hardly have been worth notice. Although they point out strong reasons for rejecting it, they perhaps thought it too notorious to be passed over in silence. It certainly was current soon after the death of the anatomist, for it is found in a letter by Hubert Languet, dated Paris, 1 Jan. 1565, and addressed to Gaspar Peucer, quoted by Melchior Adam in the *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*; Haidelberg, 1620, 8° p. 133, and also cited in the notes to De Thou; *Thuarii Historia*; Lond. 1733-4, 7 vols. fol. vii. appendix, vi. pp. 16-17. I do not find the letter in Languet's *Epistolæ Secretæ*, Halæ, 1699, 4° though there is one to Peucer dated 6 April, 1560. A different version of the story, making the subject a woman who was supposed to have died of suffocation of the matrix, is told by Ambrose Paré; *Œuvres*, Paris, 1598, fol. Lib. xxiv. cap. lviii. p. 976, and Paris, 3 vols. 8° 1840-1, ii. p. 755. The incredibility of either tale is shewn by Ad. Burggræve; *Études sur André Vésale*; Gand, 1841, 4° pp. 38-41. But Dr. T. J. Pettigrew, in the *Medical Portrait Gallery*, London, 1840, 4 vols. 4° art. Vesalius, vol. ii. after citing Languet's words says, "there is much in the account to excite unbelief, from the extent to which dissection must necessarily be made before the heart could be exposed. Yet the possibility of the muscular fibres of this organ acting by their principle of irritability, a principle unknown in the time of Vesalius, remaining even after vitality had quitted the body, may tend to sanction the statement" (p. 3). In his notice of the death of Vesalius, De Thou ascribes it to the privation and exposure suffered in the shipwreck; *Histor. Lib. xxii. 7 vols.* London, 1733-4, i. p. 762, or *Histoire*, 16 vols. 4° Londres (Paris), 1734, iv. p. 632. His friend, Charles de Lecluse, on reading this notice wrote to the historian the other version, he having been at Madrid in 1564, just after Vesalius set forth on his pilgrimage; he mentions the loans made by the anatomist and his costly parsimony: and says he quitted the Spanish capital to fulfil a vow, giving as his authority Charles Tisnacq, President of the Council of the Netherlands. Amongst recent popular notices of Vesalius are the *Anatomy in long clothes*, by Prof. H. Morley, in *Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1853, vol. xlviii. pp. 529-550, and the *Vesalius* in the Rev. C. Kingsley's *Health and Education*, London, 1874, pp. 385-411.

<sup>2</sup> Brunet erroneously calls it the *Fabrica*; *Manuel du Libraire*, 1860-5, v. col. 1151. In the *Catalogus librorum R. Mead, M.D. qui prostabant venales sub hasta*, 18 Nov. 1754, et 7 April, 1755. Part ii. p. 239, No. 41, Vesalii *Epitome* appears amongst the books on vellum and brought £.8 12s. 6d. The other books of Vesalius occur P. i. p. 66, 492, *De hum. corp. fab.* 1543, morocco, gilt edges, sold for 5s. 6d.; 493, the edition of 1555, for £.2 3s.; 494, *Opera*, Lugd. Bat. 1725, £.1 14s.; and 495, *De hum. corp. fab. Epitome*, Amsterdam, 1642, fol. 1s.

<sup>3</sup> *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de Chirurgie*, par A. Portal; Paris, 1770-75; 6 vols. 8° i. p. 39.

unsurpassed illustrations. But as Erasmus himself scarcely regarded monks and friars of all colours with more scorn than the surgeon of Charles V. or liked better to improve an opportunity of lashing their vices and their ignorance, it was hardly to be expected that in the mouths of any of the monastic fraternity his praise should be found. Yet the Capuchins of Bruxelles, who built their convent on the site of a house in the High Street, at Bruxelles which had been occupied by the great anatomist, showed their discrimination and their magnanimity in dating their letters *Ex ædibus Vesalianis*.

The *Six Anatomical Tables* which I have here reproduced, were the first attempts made by Vesalius to illustrate and popularise his science. Issued in single leaves for the use of his students at Padua, they soon found their way over the Alps, and were extensively pirated in Germany. The author records the fact and his consequent annoyance in the interesting letter of the 9th September, 1542, to Oporinus, prefixed to his great work. This letter gives so much information as to these unauthorized reprints, now perhaps as rare as the originals, and is so biographically important as illustrating the character of Vesalius, that a portion of it may be here translated. Advising Oporinus that the wood blocks to be used in the *De humani corporis fabrica* and the *Epitome* had been sent off from Venice, he enjoins him to take great care that the printing of the cuts shall agree with the artist's proofs which accompany the blocks. "Every detail must be distinctly visible, so that each cut may have the effect of a picture." He feels sure that he is in safe hands, and that, the paper being good, strong, and of equal thickness throughout, and the workmen skilful, the impressions obtained at Basel will equal those executed at Venice. After narrating the arrangements he had made for obtaining Venetian Imperial and French privileges for the work, he proceeds thus:—"But these privileges are often not worth the paper they cover, as I know but too well, from what happened to my *Anatomical Tables* published at Venice three years ago, the value of the decrees of sovereigns issued to printers and booksellers who swarm everywhere and have marred my works in putting them forth under pompous titles. In the edition of Augsburg the letter which I have written to Narcissus Vertunus, that model of physicians of our time, and first physician to the Emperor and king of Naples, has been suppressed and replaced by the preface of a German babler who, unworthily decrying Avicenna and the Arabic authors, ranks me with the abridged Galens and, to cheat the buyer, pretends that I have put into six tables what in Galen fills thirty books. Moreover, he affirms that in his German translation he has used Greek and Latin terms, whereas he has not only suppressed these but has likewise omitted all that he could not translate and nearly all that gave value to my *Tables*; to say nothing of his wretched copies of the Venetian prints. He who has pirated them at Coln has done still worse than his fellow of Augsburg; and although some anonymous scribe has written in praise of the printer that his plates are better than mine, they are in truth merely clumsy copies of rough sketches of my own which I had communicated to some of my friends during the progress of the work. At Paris they have copied the three first plates very well, but the others they have omitted, perhaps because they were difficult to engrave, though it was these first three which students could have best dispensed with. Worst of all, so far as science is concerned, at Strasburg, another plagiarist, whom Fuchs greatly blamed, thought fit to contract the size of the plates, which can hardly be too large, to daub them with ugly colouring, and to surround them with a text borrowed from that of the Augsburg edition, but put forth as his own. Envy this man's fame, another is publishing a book, compiled from all quarters and illustrated with prints taken from books printed at Marburg and Frankfurt. Indeed I would gladly put up with and even welcome [the cost entailed on me by] the divine and happy Italian wits [whose works] deserve an appreciation from the doctors in Germany different from that which they have received from those who know them only as reproduced by the miserable slaves of sordid printers who, seizing upon any writing from which a little profit can be wrung, abridge it without discernment, or alter it, or merely copy it, and publish it under their own names as something new, and as if it were not protected by any privilege. I write these things to you, as you may understand, not thinking that they apply to your press, but to signify how willingly I would transmit my wood-blocks to any diligent printer, whoever he may be, and communicate to him any works of mine for the good of literature, rather than see a blockhead, whom I will do my best to frustrate, imitating the prints which I have prepared with so much labour for the benefit of science, and his vile copies passing into men's hands with some turgid title prefixed, and some injurious abridgement of my history of the human body appended. Such are the chief reasons why I have prepared these wood-blocks at my own expense; and now again and again I urge you to take care that they shall be exactly and clearly printed."

It was probably a set of these *Tables* which Vesalius commemorates in his Dedication of the *De humani corporis fabrica* to the Emperor Charles V. as having had the honour of being examined by His Majesty with great attention and approbation when shewn to him by the author's father.

"Narcissus of Parthenope," "model of physicians of our time," as Vesalius calls him, to whom the *Tables* are dedicated, was Narciso Verdunno, first physician to the crown of Naples in 1520, and in 1524 first physician and councillor to the Emperor. He is commemorated by Toppi as one of the Neapolitans distinguished for their learning.

John Stephan, of Calcar, the designer and perhaps engraver of the woodcuts of the *Tables* and of the *De humani corporis fabrica* and the *Epitome*, was born at Calcar, in the Duchy of Cleve, about 1500, and died at Naples in 1546. A pupil of Titian, he is said to have acquired Titian's style so exactly that his pictures were often ascribed to the great Venetian master. Vasari, who knew him well at Naples in 1545, calls him an artist of great genius and promise, and says that he painted in the true Italian manner, and that no one could suspect that his works had been executed by a Fleming, praise which Vesalius seems to have anticipated by classing him, although a native of his own Low Germany, with the "divine and happy wits of Italy." An interesting volume, sold amongst the prints and drawings of Dr. Mead in 1753, is described in the Catalogue as "Vesalius's Original Anatomical Drawings, neatly bound in red morocco and gilt;" and it produced £.27 16s. 6d. It may have comprised the original designs by John Stephan.

The copy of the *Tabula Anatomica*, now in my possession, from which these facsimiles have been made for me by Mr. Carl von Bouel, formerly belonged to the late Mr. Rudolph Weigel, the well known Art-publisher of Leipzig. In his *Kunst Catalog*, Part 24, it is No. 18,707, with the price of 60 Thalers appended. These *Tables* have been noticed by Morelli and by Fiorillo in their books on the Arts of Design. They are still more fully described and the three skeletons are copied on a small scale in the work of Dr. Ludwig Choulant on *The History of Anatomical Design*, which was nearly completed before he could obtain access to a set, that belonging to Mr. Weigel. The Dutch editors of 1725 mention them in the list of the works of Vesalius; but they assign them to a wrong date, 1539, and can hardly have seen them or they would have included them in their splendid edition of his writings; if Brunet had ever had them in his hand he would not have fallen into the error of confounding their woodcuts with those of the *De humani corporis fabrica*. As no copy exists in the Library of the British Museum, in any of the medical libraries of this country, in the public libraries of Holland, or in the imperial and royal libraries at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, or Florence; and as after diligent enquiries I have been able to hear of but one other copy, that in the library of St. Mark, at Venice, I have thought that a small re-impression might be welcome to lovers of literary curiosities.

The present impression consists of thirty copies, one on vellum, one on parchment, and twenty-eight on paper.

KELK, 31st October, 1874.

<sup>1</sup> Portal; *Hist. de l'Anat.* i. 39, Burggræve, *Études*, p. 36, note. <sup>2</sup> This sentence is somewhat obscure, and I am not sure that I have conveyed more than its general sense. <sup>3</sup> *De humani corporis fabrica*; 1543; sheet \*4.

<sup>4</sup> Vasari, *Vite di Pittori*; Firenze, xv. vols. sm. 8° 1847; xiii. p. 150.

<sup>5</sup> J. Morelli; *Notizia d'opere di disegno nella prima metà del secolo xvi. esistenti in Padova, &c.*; Bassano, 1800, 8° p. 232; and F. D. Fiorillo, *Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste*, Göttingen, 1798-1808; 5 vols. 8° ii. p. 82.

<sup>6</sup> *Geschichte und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung nach ihrer Beziehung auf anatomische Wissenschaft und Bildende Kunst*, von Dr. Ludwig Choulant; Leipzig, (R. Weigel), 1852, 4° pp. 45 and 190-193.

<sup>7</sup> *Manuel du Libraire*, 1860-5, v. col. 1151. He seems to have been led into this error by M. Ambroise Firmin Didot, who devotes a considerable space in his *Essai sur la Gravure sur Bois*, prefixed to his edition of the *Habiti Antichi e Moderni* di Cesare Vecellio; Paris, 1859, 8° pp. 91, 95, to an account of the Anatomy of Vesalius and its woodcuts, and who has translated part of the letter to Oporinus of 9th September, 1542.





✠ PRAESTANTISSIMO CLARISSIMOQVE VIRO DOMINO  
D. NARCISSO PARTHENOPEO, CAESARIAE MAIESTATIS MEDICO PRIMARIO.

Domino suo et patrono, Andreas Vesalius Bruxellensis S.D.



ON ita pridem, Narcisse doctissime, quum Patavii ad medicinæ chirurgicæ lectionem delectus, inflammationis curationem petraſtarem, divi Hippocratis & Galeni de reuulſione ac derivatione ſententiam explicaturus, uenas obiter in charta delineavi, ita ratus quid per κατ'ἴξιν Hippocrates intellexiſſet: facile poſſe de-  
monſtrari. Noſti namque quantum hac tempeſtate, ea dictio diſſentionum atque contentionum, etiam inter eruditos, de uena ſecanda concitauerit, dum alii ſibra-  
rum conſenſum ac rectitudinem, alii aliud neſcio quid, indicaſſe Hippocratem affirmant. Verum illa uenarum delineatio tantoperè medicis profeſſoribus ſtudio  
ſiſque omnibus ariſiſe, ut arteriarum quoque & neruorum deſcriptionem, à me obnixè contenderent. Quia uerò ad meam pertinebat profeſſionem Anatomes ad-  
miniſtratio, iſiſ deſſe non debui, poſſiſſimum quum ſcirem eiufmodi lineamenta, hiſ qui ſecanti adſuiſſent, non mediocriter commodum allatura. Aliàs ſiquidem aut  
partium corporis, aut ſimplicium pharmacorum cognitionem ex ſolis picturis, ſeu formulis uelle aſſequi, ut arduum, ſic quoque uanum ac impoſſibile omnino ar-  
bitror: ſed ad memoriam rerum conſirmendam apprime conducere, nemo negauerit. Ceterum cum plurimi hęc fruſtra imitari conarentur, rem prælo cōmiſi, atque  
illis tabellis, alias adiunxiſimus, quibus meum σκέλετος nuper in ſtudioſorum grātiam conſtructum, Ioannes Stephanus, inſignis noſtri ſeculi pictor, tribus partibus apoſitiſſimè expreſſit,  
magno ſanè uſu eorum, qui non modo honeſtum, aut pulchrum, ſed etiam uilè ac neceſſarium iudicant ſummi opificis ſolertiā artificiumque contemplari, & domicilium illud anime (ut  
Plato ait) inuolupſcere. Præterea ſingulis partibus, quāquam id in præſenti negotio non admodum ex ſententia conſici potuit, ſua nomina aſcripſiſimus, barbaris, quæ etiam peritiores in pluri-  
morum libris ſubinde remorari ſolent, minime prætermiſſis. Quod autem ad rei ueritatem attinet, nullum hic apicem ductum puta, quem Patavini ſtudioſi in huius anni conſectione, à me  
demonſtratum non attreſtabuntur: ut interim ſileam de Pariſiniſ præceptoribus meis longe doctiſſimis & Louaniēſibus medicis, apud quos non ſemel Anatomem publicè adminiſtraui.  
Porro ut nouus hic noſter conatus, alicuius patrocinio commendatior in lucem auſpicato prodeat & accipitem iudiciorum aleam ſecurius experiat, celebratiſſimum illum nominis tui nuncupa-  
re uilum eſt partim quòd præter incomparabilem uariarum linguarum cognitionem, eximiam quandam ſingularitatem Anatomes, ſicuti etiam medicinæ & philoſophiæ, ſcientiam adeptus  
ſiſ: adeo ut merito apud nationes omnes, tanquam præcipuum peritiſſimorum medicorum & literatorum hominum, decus ac ornamentum ab erudiſſiſſimis quibſque prædiceris: deinde  
quòd inter clariſſimos uiros ea polleas animi prudentia, integritate, mira erga omnes naturæ manſuetudine & gratia: ut CAROLVS QVINTVS Inuictiſſimus Romanorum  
Imperator ſemper Auguſtus, acerrimus ingeniūrum eſtimator, non ſuæ dumtaxat ſanitatē tuendæ, aut amiſſæ recuperandæ præcipuum tibi locum concediderit: uerum etiam te uniuerſis  
Regni Hiſpaniæ ac Neopolitani medicis pharmacopolarumque officiis, in flore etiam uætatē tuæ, ceu ſidiſſimum cenſorem præſecerit, compluribſque honoribus & muneribus, inter  
tot præclaros alioquin uiros, ampliſſimè illuſtrauerit. Suſcipe itaque Vir ornatiffime, hoc chartaceum muſculum, ea humanitate, qua me quondam excepiſti, dum non exiguis beneuolen-  
tiæ ſignis, animum erga me tuum peculiariſſe declaraiſſi quod ſi gratum tibi ac ſtudioſis fore intellexero, aliquando maiora adiciam. Vale Patavii Calē. Apri. An. ſalutis. M. D. XXXVIII.

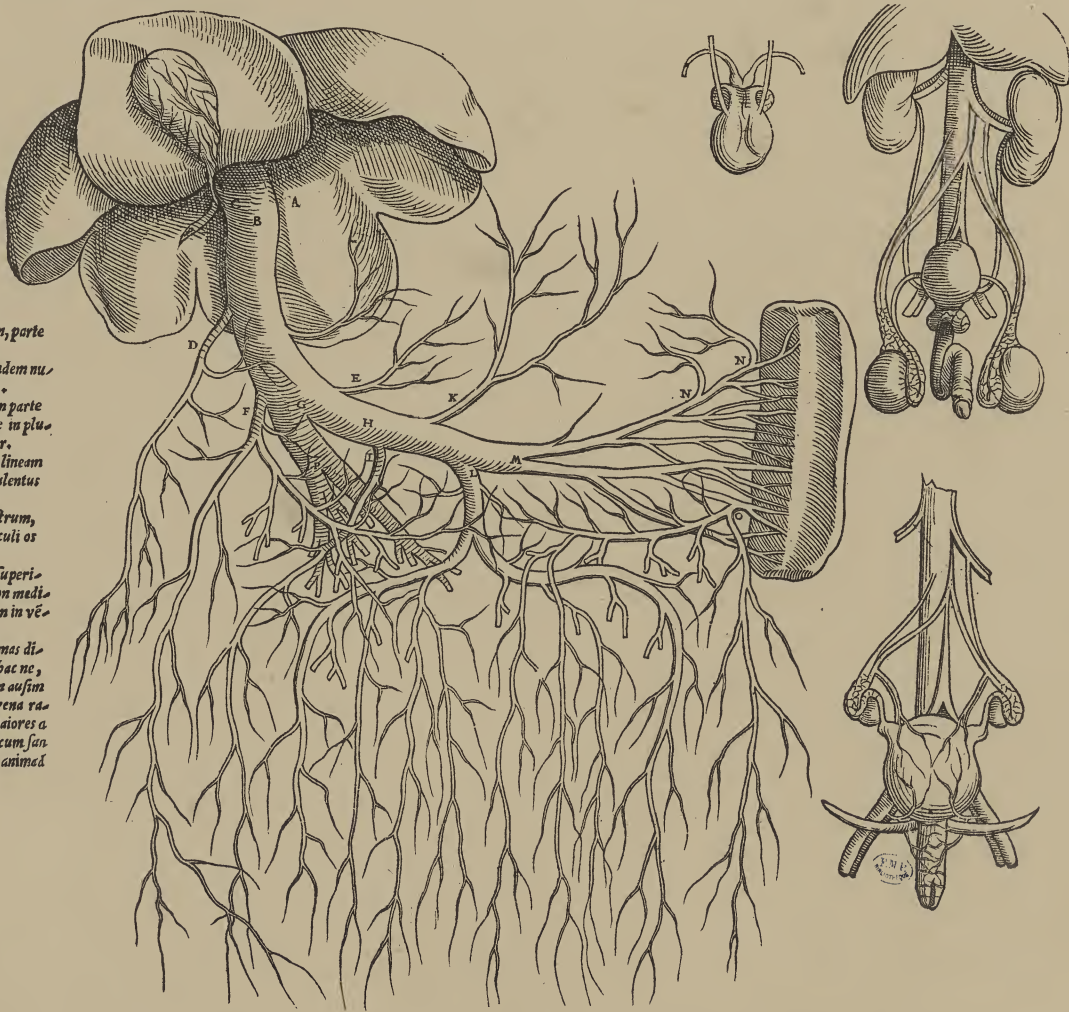
✠ IEQVR SANGVIFICATIONIS

OFFICINA, PER VENAM PORTAM, QVÆ GRAECIS  
σπληνική, Arabibus وريد الطحال varidheſcoer appellatur, ex ventriculo & inteſtini chylo trans-  
ſumit, ac in lienem melancholicum ſuccum expurgat.

GENERATIONIS ORGA-

NA, SVPERIVS VIRI, INFERIVS MVLIERIS.  
Tertia figura ſemen deferentium vaſorum implantationem reſert.

- A Cauum, ſeu ſinum iccoris.
- B Vena porta, lecoris manus.
- C Ramuli in ſinſtæ bilis veſiculæ.
- D Ad pancreas & cephyſum, ſeu  
duodenum inteſtinum.
- E Ad dextrum gibbi ventriculi.
- F Ad dextrum fundi ventriculi  
& ſuperiorem omenti membra-  
nam.
- G Portæ bifurcatio maxima.
- H Per omenti inferiorem mem-  
branam & pancreas delata, va-  
riè diffunditur.
- I In omenti membranā inferiorem, parte  
dextra.
- K Per ventriculi cauum, eius os tandem nu-  
meroſis propaginibus amplectens.
- L In membranā omenti inferiorem parte  
media, quæ primum in duas, deinde in plu-  
rimas exiguas venulas diuincitur.
- M Multifariam diuiſa, per rectam lineam  
ſinis ſimo implantatur: hac ſeculentus  
ſanguis in lienem tranſmittitur.
- N Vtræque ad ventriculi gibbi ſiniſtrum,  
& ſecunda ſatis obſcure ad ventriculi os  
procedit.
- O In ſiniſtrum fundi ventriculi, & ſuperi-  
orem omenti membranā: hac non medi-  
ocrem excrementi ſinis portionem in ve-  
triculum excerni putauerim.
- P Numeroſe inter meſarę membranas di-  
ſtributa in inteſtina excurrit: ab hac ne,  
an à caua, hymorrhoides ſint: non auſim  
certo affirmare. Nam ex vtrâque vena ra-  
m in eam partē plinent, & etiā maiores a  
portis: nec per portam melancholicum ſan-  
guinem expurgari, oriè alienum animæ  
uertenti, apparebit.



GALENVS VENAE PORTAE RAMOS PRAECIPVOS SEPTEN ENVMERAT.



# VENÆ CAVÆ, IECORARIÆ, ΚΟΙΛΗΣ, דאורט, הא

## NABVB DESCRIPTIO, QVA SANGVIS OMNIUM PARTIVM NVTRIMENTVM PER

### VNIERSVM CORPVS DIFFVNDI TVR.

- A Vena post aures, et ad tempora.
- B Ad nares, frontem et superiorem maxillam.
- C Ad linguam, laryngem, fauces et palatum.
- D Internæ iugulares, Apoplectica, Profundæ.
- E Iugulares externæ, Guidæ, quas etiam Apoplecticas vocant.
- F Ad colli musculos posteriores.
- G Per transversos vertebrae cervicis processus, in spinalem medullam et cerebrum excurrunt.
- K Ad scapularum gibbum et loca contermina.
- L Humeralis, cubiti exterior, Chephatica, Capitis.
- M Ad anteriora pectoris et mamillas.
- N Ad musculos thoracis superiores.

Quemadmodum iugularis interna, ac ea quæ per transversos vertebrae cervicis processus propagatur, in cerebrum eiusque membranas et ventriculos excurrunt, hic delineari nequit.

Hæc venæ in glandio bifurcatio, nonnunquam paulo inferius apparet, sic ut ab altero ramo axillaris, quem admodum modo humeralis deduci videtur. Præterea pectoris venæ quæ ad mamillas quoque diffunduntur ab axillaribus interdum propagatæ apparent. Adde externas etiâ iugulares subinde geminas utrimque in collo conspici.

- O Axillaris, cubiti interior: dextra iecoris, sinistra lienis dicitur, Basilica.
- P Ramus ab humerali ad mediam.
- Q Ramus ad axillari ad mediam.
- R Ad cubiti articulum ab humerali.
- S Ad cubiti articulum ab axillari.
- T Medio, communis, Mediana, Nigra, Funis brachii, Mater. Hæc interdum ad cubiti articulum incipit, et aliquando paulo inferius.
- V Varia in extrema manu venarum propagatio.
- A Ad superiores quatuor costas, nonnunquam tres.
- B Ad octo inferiores costas, Græci αὐρὸς hoc est parvis expertis dicta. Considera ex dextra parte venæ cæve hanc produci.
- C Portio cæve in dextrum cordis sinum producta.
- D Coronalis: vena squamæ vocata, quæ interdum gemina, quemadmodum coronales arteriæ apparet. Septi transversæ venæ, quæ aliquando tres videntur.

- G Ad spinæ musculos et loca lienis vicina.
- H Ad renum adiposam membranam.

- I Sanguinem serosum in renes deferentes Emulgentes appellatæ.
- K Seminalis sinistra, quæ interdum ramulam à cæva assumit, qui vna cum ipsa coit.
- L Seminalis vena dextra.
- M Ad singulas lumborum vertebrae.

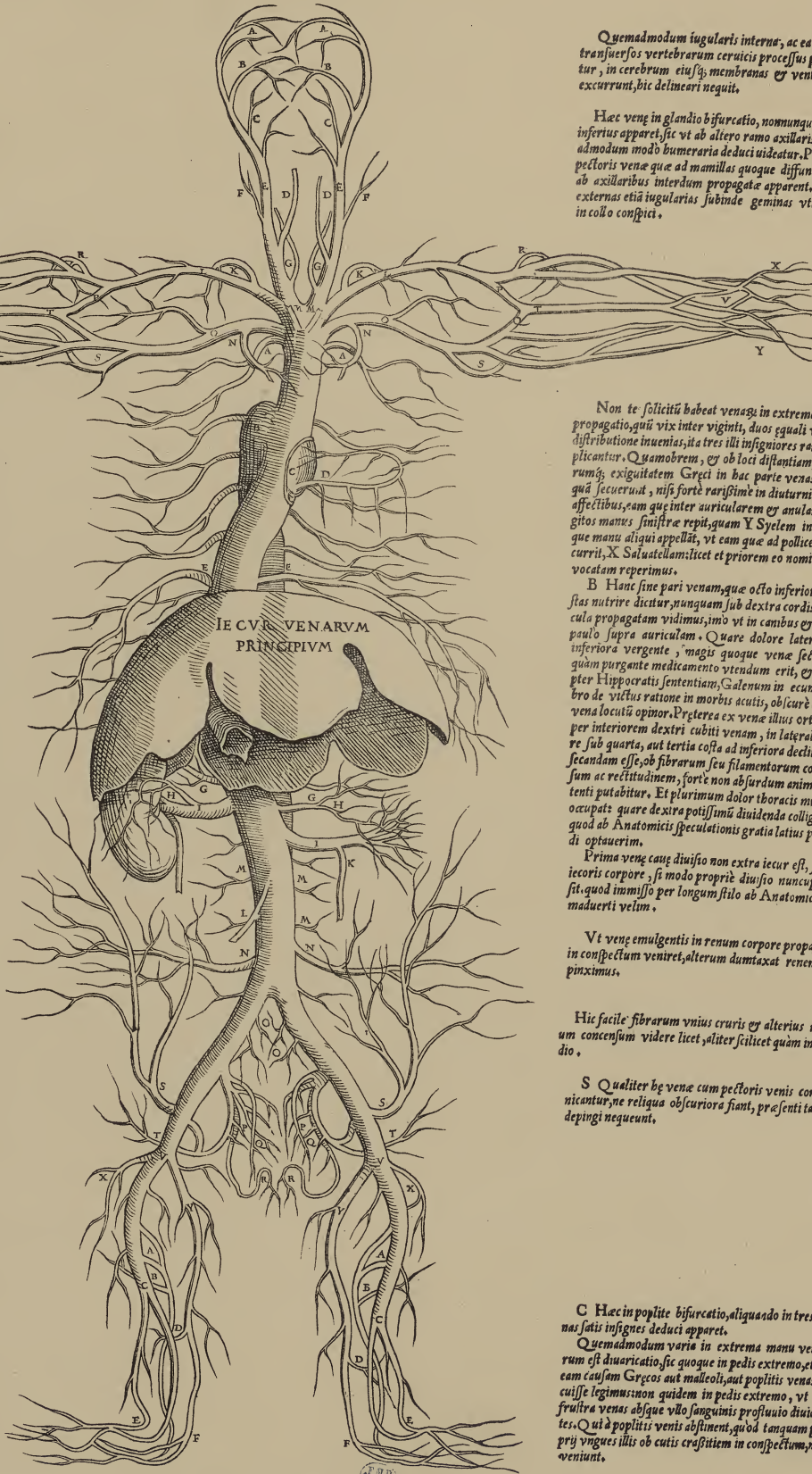
- N Ad lumborum musculos, et transversos obliquoque abdominis.

- O Ad ossis sacri foramina.
- P Ad rectum intestinum et loca circumiacentia.
- Q Ad vesicam et uterum.
- R Ad penem, seu vulvæ collum et fundum.
- S Ad pubem, et transversos abdominis musculos, et magna huius pars ad rectos musculos producta cum pectoris venis coit.

- T Ad coxendicis exteriores musculos.
- V Per fæmur in extremum usque pedem.
- X Ad coxendicis articulum et exteriora fæmoris.
- Y Per interiora fæmoris, sub cute in extremum usque pedem excurrit.

- A Hi duo rami à maiori vena ad fæmoris medium enati poplitis venam constituunt.
- B A poplitis vena, in anteriorem fæmoris cutem.
- C In poplite latitans diuisio.
- D Ad suræ cutem, in qua vena et in poplitis venis varices oboriri solent.

- E Exteriorem malleolum perrepans, et in exteriorem pedis partem diffusat: Schiatica, quod coxendici malleolum appellatæ.
- F Interiorem malleolum perrepans, et deinde pedis interiora, Matricis vena quod vteri malis abigen diis facit dicta, Sapbens.



Non te sollicitū habeat venarum in extrema manu propagatio, quæ vix inter viginti, duos equali venarum distributione inuenias, ita tres illi insigniores rami implicentur. Quamobrem, et ob loci distantiam, venarumque exiguitatem Græci in hac parte venas: unquam secuerunt, nisi forte rarissime in diuturnis lienis affectibus, eam quæ inter auricularem et anularem digito manes sinistra reperi, quam Y Syalem in vitæque manu aliqui appellat, ut eam quæ ad pollicem excurrit, X Salustellam: licet et priorem eo nomine etiâ vocatam reperimus.

B Hanc sine pari venam, quæ octo inferiores costas nutrire dicitur, nunquam sub dextra cordis auricula propagatam vidimus, imò ut in canibus et similibus paulo supra auriculam. Quare dolore laterali ad inferiora vergente, magis quoque venæ sectione, quam purgante medicamento vitandum erit, et propter Hippocratis sententiam, Galenum in eundo libro de vitæ ratione in morbis acutis, obsecrâ de hac vena locutū opinor. Præterea ex vena illius ortu, semper interiore dextri cubiti venam, in laterali dolore sub quarta, aut tertia costa ad inferiora declinante, secundam esse, ob fibrarum seu filamentorum consensum ac rectitudinem, forte non absurdum animaduerenti putabitur. Et plurimum dolor thoracis medium occupat: quare dextra potissimum diuidenda colligitur, quod ab Anatomicis speculationis gratia latius perpendi optauerim.

Prima venæ causæ diuisio non extra iecur est, sed in iecoris corpore, si modo propriè diuisio nuncupanda sit, quod immisso per longum stilo ab Anatomicis animadverti velim.

Vt venæ emulgentis in renum corpore propagatio in conspectum veniret, alterum dumtaxat renum depinximus.

Hic facile fibrarum vnius cruris et alterius mutuum consensum videre licet, aliter scilicet quam in glandio.

S Qualiter hæc venæ cum pectoris venis communicantur, ne reliqua obscuriora fiant, præsentis tabula depingi nequeunt.

C Hæc in poplite bifurcatio, aliquando in tres venas satis insignes deduci apparet.

Quemadmodum varia in extrema manu venarum est diuisio, sic quoque in pedis extremo, et ob eam causam Græcos aut malleoli, aut poplitis venas se cuius legimus: non quidem in pedis extremo, ut alij frustra venas absque vilo sanguinis profuuiio diuidentes. Qui à poplitis venis abstinent, quod tanquam proprii vngues illis ob cutis cæcitatem in conspectum non veniunt.

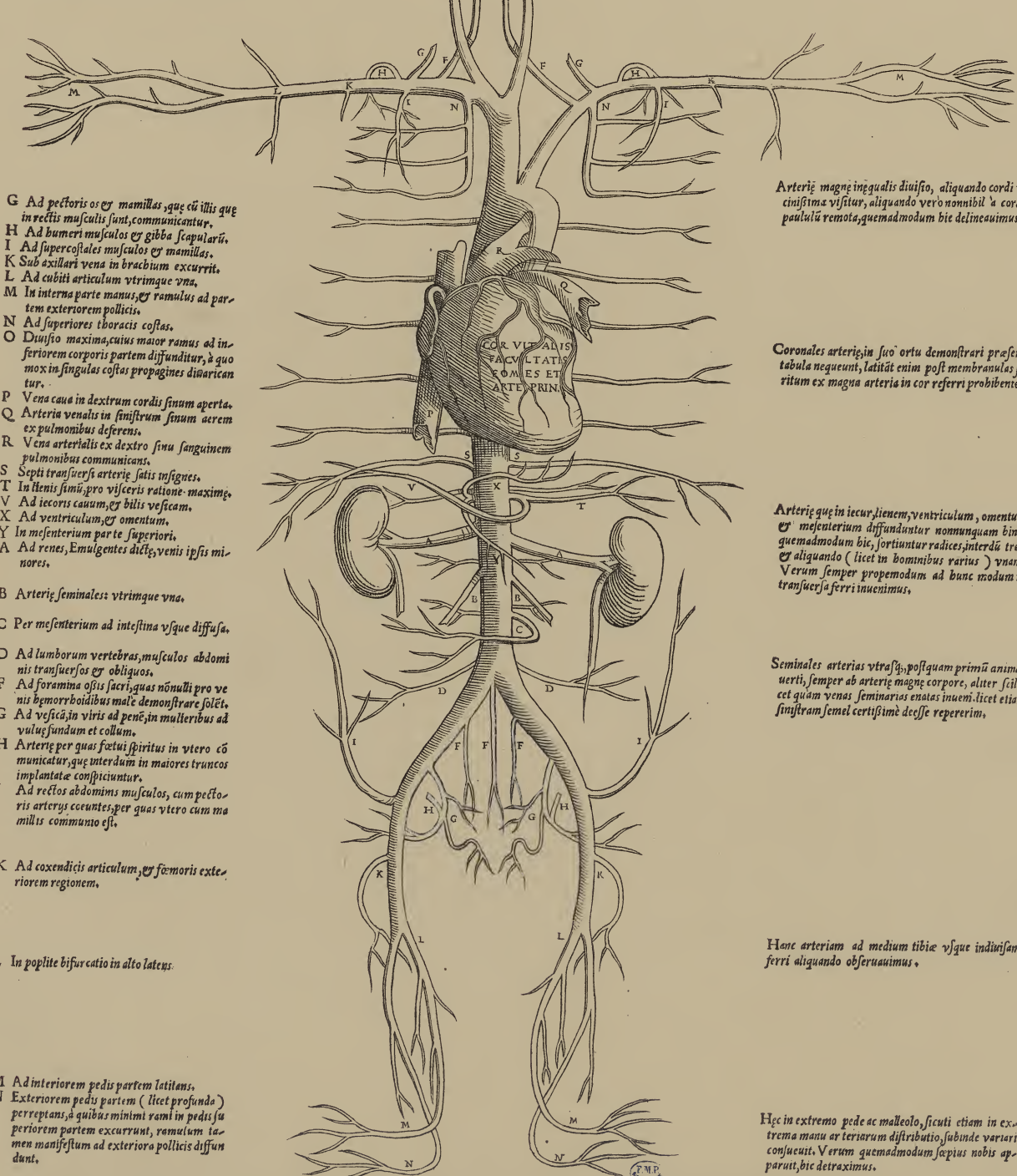
ALIQVI VENÆ CAVÆ RAMOS INSIGNIORES CENTVM ET SEXAGINTA OCTO POSVERVNT.



ARTERIA MAGNA, AOPHT, הנביח HAORTI EX SINISTRO CORDIS SIN V ORIENS, ET VITALEM SPIRITVM TOTI CORPORI DEFERENS, NATV.  
 RALEMQUE CALOREM PER CONTRACTIONEM ET DILATATIONEM TEMPERANS.

- A Plexus choriformis in cerebri anterioribus ventriculis ex arterijs et venis constitutum.  
 B Plexus reticularis ad cerebri basim, Rete mirabile, in quo vitalis spiritus ad animale preparatur.  
 C Post aures, et ad tempora, et faciem arterijs.  
 D Ad linguam, laryngem et fauces.  
 E Arterij nares id est soporarię, Apoplecticę, Subeticę, et rarię banitadim.  
 F Ad transversos vertebrarum cervicis processus ad cerebrum usque excurrentes.

Sinistram carotidem, aliquando ab ea quę in sinistram brachium fertur, deductam vidimus, sicut etiam ambas pectoris, ab ea quę in dextram manum propagatur divaricatas reperimus.



Arterij magnę inęqualis diuisio, aliquando cordi vicinissima visitur, aliquando vero nonnihil a corde paululū remota, quemadmodum hic delineauimus.

Coronales arterijs in suo ortu demonstrari preste ti tabula nequeunt, latitāt enim post membranas spiritalitū ex magna arteria in cor referri prohibentes.

Arterij quę in iecur, lienem, ventriculū, omentū et mesenterium diffunduntur nonnumquam binas quemadmodum hic, sortiuntur radices, interdū tres, et aliquando ( licet in hominibus varius ) vnam. Verum semper propemodum ad hunc modum in transversa ferri inuenimus.

Seminales arterias vtrāq; postquam primū animaduerti, semper ab arterij magnę corpore, aliter scilicet quā venas seminales enatas inueni. licet etiam sinistram semel certissimē deesse repererim.

Hanc arteriam ad medium tibię usque indiuisam ferri aliquando obseruauimus.

Hęc in extremo pede ac malleolo, sicuti etiam in extrema manu arteriorum distributio, subinde variari conuenit. Verum quemadmodum saepius nobis apparuit, hic detrahimus.

- G Ad pectoris os et mamillas, quę cū illis quę in rectis musculis sunt, communicantur.  
 H Ad humeri musculos et gibba scapularū.  
 I Ad supercostales musculos et mamillas.  
 K Sub axillari vena in brachium excurrit.  
 L Ad cubiti articulum vtriusque vna.  
 M In interna parte manus, et ramulus ad partem exteriorem pollicis.  
 N Ad superiores thoracis costas.  
 O Diuisio maxima, cuius maior ramus ad inferiorem corporis partem diffunditur, a quo mox in singulas costas propagines diuiscantur.  
 P Vena causa in dextram cordis sinam aperta.  
 Q Arteria venalis in sinistram sinum aërem ex pulmonibus deferens.  
 R Vena arterialis ex dextro sinu sanguinem pulmonibus communicant.  
 S Septi transversus arterij satis insignes.  
 T In lienis sinu, pro visceris ratione maxime.  
 V Ad iecoris cauum, et bilis vesicam.  
 X Ad ventriculū, et omentū.  
 Y In mesenterium parte superiori.  
 A Ad renes, Emulgentes dicitur, venis ipsis minoribus.  
 B Arterij seminales vtriusque vna.  
 C Per mesenterium ad intestina usque diffusa.  
 D Ad lumborum vertebrae, musculos abdominis transversos et obliquos.  
 F Ad foramina ossis sacri, quas nonnulli pro venis hemorrhoidibus male demonstrare solent.  
 G Ad vesicā, in viris ad penē, in mulieribus ad vuluę fundum et collum.  
 H Arterij per quas fetus spiritus in vtero comunicatur, quę interdum in maiores truncos implantate conspiciuntur.  
 I Ad rectos abdominis musculos, cum pectoris arterijs coeuntes, per quas vtero cum matris communitio est.  
 K Ad coxendicis articulum, et femoris exteriorem regionem.  
 L In poplite bifurcatio in alto latens.  
 M Ad interiorem pedis partem latitans.  
 N Exteriorem pedis partem ( licet profunda ) perreptans, a quibus minimi rami in pedis superiorē partem excurrunt, ramulū tamen manifestum ad exteriora pollicis diffundunt.

NOTA V DIGNAE ARTERIAE MAGNAE SOBOLES CENTVM ET QVADRAGINTA SEPTEM APPARENT



# HVMANI CORPORIS OSSA PARTE ANTERIO<sup>r</sup> RIEXPRESSA.

Foramina quæ in harum triū chartarum delineatione conspici possunt, sunt in temporum osse auditorius meatus: post mamillarem processum vnum, per quod interna iugularis in cerebrum mergitur in facie circa oculorum sedem quatuor, primum ad frontem, secundum ad nares, tertium ad maxillam superiorem, quartum ad temporalem musculū: duo quoque in maxilla inferiori. Et per hæc singula ramulus tertij paris nervorum excidit.

Ossibus, dentes, שיניים sciamim plurimum triginta duo. πικῆς incisori, שיניים mechatbchim, אֶסְתוֹ : חֲנֹהֶסֶס canini, שיניים calbim quatuor, מִלְחָמוֹס molares, maxillares, שיניים thochbim viginti. omnes disparibus radicibus suos alveolos subeunt.

B Clavicula, קלאוֹדֶס, clauer, iugula, שיניים ibarkuba, Furculæ: vtrumque os literam, s. refert, figura inæquabili.

C Αγκυριον, summus humerus, processus superior scapulæ, à Galeno in lib. de usu par. καγκυριον dicitur ad rostri coruini similitudinem nominatus, שיניים dard alzegam charton, huius appendix cuius principio clauici per arthrodiam dearticulatur, propriè καγκυριον quasi ad claviculas dicitur, Roltrum porcinum.

D Processus scapulæ interior inferiorque ab anchoræ similitudine ἀγκυροειδής dictus, ex hunc saepe καγκυριον ex signone de Gale. vocavit. שיניים ain hacatbeph, Oculus scapulæ.

E Pectoris os, στήθιον, שיניים hechafsch, Cassos, septem constat ossibus, sicuti costæ quæ illi alligantur, per unionem potius, quam per coarticulationem, parte inferiori unctissid ab vitro, latere lunatum est.

F Cartilago σφραοειδής, ensiformis, quo nomine totum os quoque dicitur, שיניים alchangi, Ensis-foidis, Malum granatum, Epiglottidis cartilago.

G Βραχιον, brachium, humerus Celso ex C. sari, שיניים Zeroach, Adiutorium brachij, Aseth: hoc tibi osse minus est.

H Sinus, humeri caput veluti in duo tubercula diuidens.

I Humeri orbita trochleis similis.

K Cubitus, מִיָּסוֹס, שיניים b. kaneb, אֶסְתוֹ, quibus nominibus etiam tota hæc pars dicitur, vltra. Focile manus, שיניים חֲנֹהֶסֶס elion, huius acutus processus ad brachiale σὺλκωδής. nominatur

L Radius, שיניים קרן שיניים זענאד thachibon, Focile minus brachij.

N Brachiale, καγκυριον, שיניים resig, Raseta, Rasiba, ossibus disparibus octo ex duplici ordine distinctis constat, in superiori tribus, in inferiori quatuor: hæc simul figuram intrinsecus cauam, extrinsecus gibbā constituant: istorum cum Celso non incertus numerus est.

O Μετακαρπιον, palma, pekten, שיניים masrek, Postbrachiale ossibus quatuor Galeno, non quinque, ut alijs cum plurimis, conformatum est.

P Δάκτυλοι, digiti, שיניים εἰσβαοθ, singuli ex ternis ossibus conformantur, prioris semper interno duo in subsequenti sinu subeunte.

Q Μύλα, ἑπιγονάτιον, patella, rotula genu, שיניים magen barcubach, scutum genu, Arefatus: os rotundum brevis scuti instar.

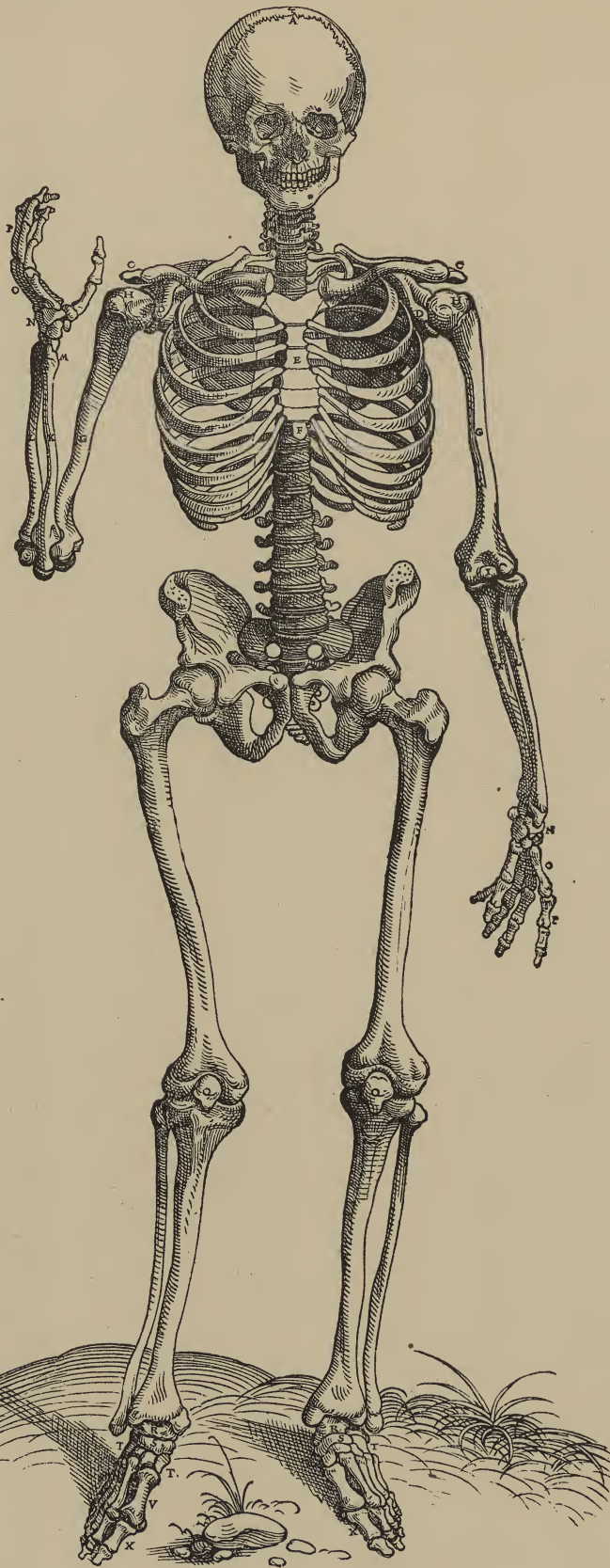
R Αγκυροειδής, talus, שיניים karful, Baliste os, Canilla, Chabab, Αἰσθητι: aliqui malleolum hodie male vertunt.

S Ναυiformε, σκαφοειδής, navicular, שיניים zgrki.

T Πέδος, שיניים resig, Raseta pedis, quatuor ossibus constat, quorum maximum extrinsecus situm à cubi figura dicitur καγκυριον, sesiræ os, שיניים thardij, Exagonon, Grandiosum, Nardi. Reliqua tria nominibus carent, sed καγκυριον nonnullis nominantur. Bis vidimus dextrum pedem vno abundare.

V Planta planum, μέσλον, pekten שיניים masrek, ossibus quinque constructum est, cui succedunt pedis digiti, X qui omnes ex ternis internodijs constant, magno tantū excepto, qui inter alios ex duplici osse constructus est.

Ossiculum illud quod ad primum pollicis articulum apparet, vnum ex sesaminis ossibus est: ex in illo duntaxat loco duo in vitro, pede obseruauimus.



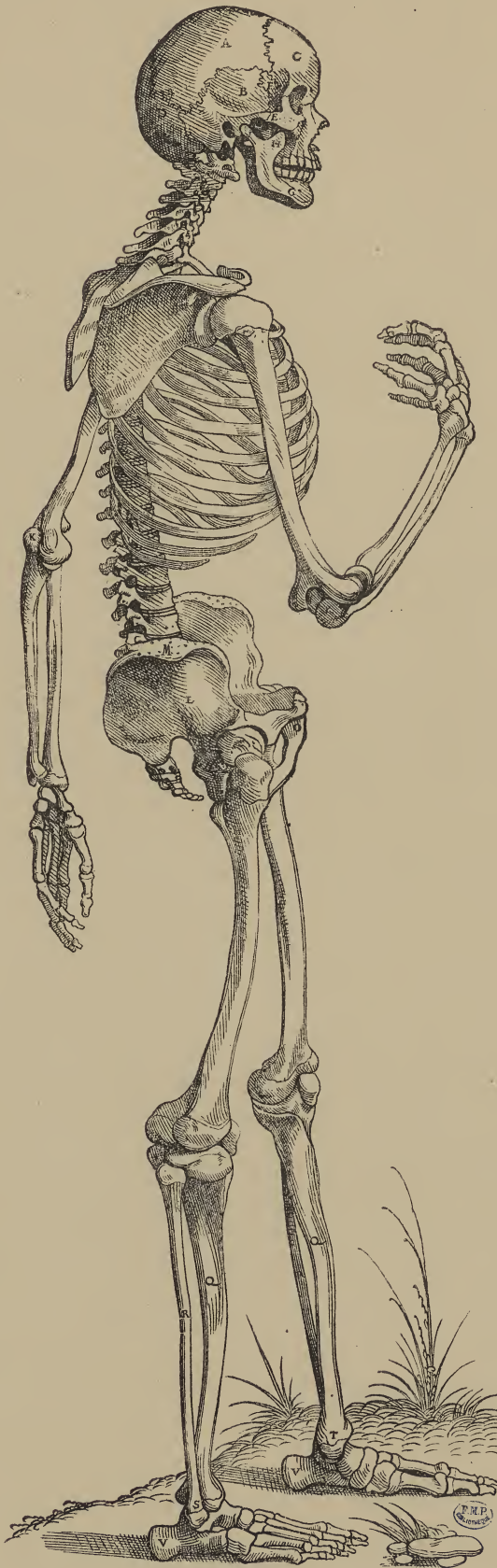
HVMANI CORPORIS OSSA NONNVLLI IN DVCENTA QVADRAGINTA OCTO, ALIQVIVERO, in alium numerum redigunt, ego excepto hyoide quod integrum fere ex sex ossiculis per syncondrosim vnitis conformatur, ex sesaminis ducenta et quadraginta sex putauerim sequentis tabellæ disticho comprehensa.



# LATERALIS ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΥ FIGVRÆ DESIG- NATIO.

Όσα κεινίου, caluarie, capitis ossis, καὶ τῶν καθ' ὅλην hamach, Ossis ca-  
pituli, Ajo an.

- A Ossis duo ὁσπερ αὐτὸς, καὶ ὁσπερ, sinipitit, verticis, Parietalia. Locus hic apud Auicennā  
in arabico et latino exemplari falsus est.
- B Ossis duo ad vitrā, aurem καὶ ὁσπερ, temporum, Aurium: Singulorum ὁσπερ αὐτὸς  
id est acui, aut telo finitil et mamillaris, et ad os iugale processus, partes existunt.
- C Ossis καὶ ὁσπερ, frontis, καὶ ὁσπερ etzen hametzab, Coronale: interdū ob protensum ad na-  
sum vsque rectam suturam, geminum apparet, quod nonnulli in omnibus mulieribus esse  
falso putarunt.
- D Ossis vnum inuicem, occipitis, καὶ ὁσπερ, cuneiformem maximum inest per quod spinalis me-  
dulla excidit.
- E Ossis ὁσπερ αὐτὸς, iugalia, aut ὁσπερ, καὶ ὁσπερ, Paris: vtriusque vnum ex duorum  
ossium constantia processibus: quamobrem propria circumscriptione carent.
- F Ossis ὁσπερ αὐτὸς, cuneiforme, basillare, aliquando à multiplici forma καὶ ὁσπερ, καὶ ὁσπερ  
moschab hamach, Colatory, Caulia, Hoc inter maxillæ superioris ossa decemū quintū  
numerari consuevit. Sunt enim sex quæ ad radicem oculorum subeunt: duo maxima  
malas ac molarium dentium alueolos continentianarium duo: incisioris dentes susci-  
pientia duo: ad finem palati circa narium foramina duo, et ante hæc omnia nuper dictum  
os cuneiforme. Nisi fortassis ossis, aut ex aliquorum Græcorum sententia duodecim, hic  
ossa enumerare mauis, prout scilicet exiguas suturas, commissuras et harmonias aut  
numeras, aut preteris.
- G Ossis duo maxillæ inferioris, parte anteriori per coallitum firmissime annexæ: nec sat scio,  
an male cum Celso in hominibus vnum dicere possimus, nam quous etiam decoctione  
separari baudquā possit obseruauit, et si ipsa cultro dirimenda sit, nullibi difficultius quā  
in medio illam diuides.
- H καὶ ὁσπερ.
- I Maxillæ inferioris tuberculum et ceruix, hæc sola in omnibus animantibus præter quā  
crocodilo mobilis dicitur.
- K Duo cubiti processus, quorum posteriorem ὁσπερ αὐτὸς nominant. Hi in medio sinum ha-  
bent antiquæ Græce literæ C, aut nostræ C similem.
- L Ossis, καὶ ὁσπερ, καὶ ὁσπερ, viris et mulieribus viginti quatuor vtriusque, latere duodecim.  
Ex his septem cū metaphreni seu thoracis vertebra cū ossis pectoris vtriusque, coeunt,  
quæ verè et perfecte dicuntur. Ceteræ quinque posteriori parte sine duntaxat adue-  
stutur, ex quibus tres priores antica parte, suis cartilaginibus, veris coheret, aliæ duæ inui-  
cem dehiscent. hæc scilicet et notit et falsæ vocantur, sola autem duodecima vnica arti-  
culatione duodecimæ vertebrae iungitur.
- M Ossis validissima, quæ ossi sacro committuntur, vnum καὶ ὁσπερ, bovea. Superne καὶ ὁσπερ, illū  
ossa, καὶ ὁσπερ, alzar gepba, Anche. ad femoris ingressum ὁσπερ, coxindici, καὶ ὁσπερ  
exem baiarech, Dixit coxæ, καὶ ὁσπερ cap baiarech, Althauorat. O Parte anteriori qua  
tenuia ac forata multoque inter se per synchondrosim connexa sunt, ὁσπερ, pubis, pecti-  
nis, alargo, Penis dicuntur. Totū os, Celso ex os, quemadmodum auctori introducto  
seu seu medici ὁσπερ, appellatum est. Nonnulli falso putarunt hæc ossa in viris ad pudem  
non esse per cartilaginem alligata.

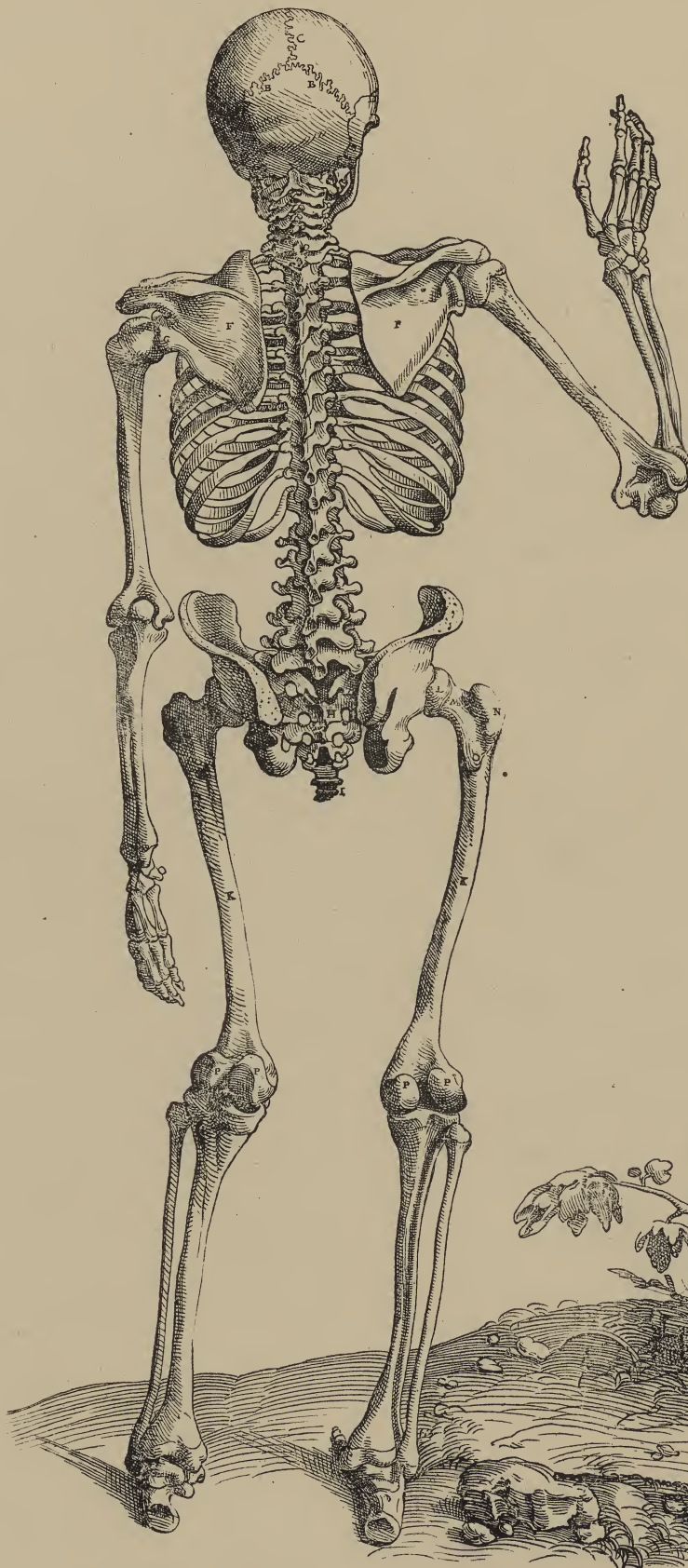


- Q Tibia, ὁσπερ, καὶ ὁσπερ obtinetur hanc, quibus notit: tota hæc pars notatur ὁσπερ αὐτὸς  
gadol, Canna maior, Facile cruris maius. Huius pars anterior ex carnis et tenuis crea  
nominatur, huius tantummodo quoque femur annectitur: præterea facile tibiae sinus qui  
bus femoris capita recipit, apparent.
- R Fibula, sura, os minus tibiae, καὶ ὁσπερ, καὶ ὁσπερ caue katon, Cāna et arundo minor. Hoc os et  
hic crassitudine admodum coadit, nec ita protenditur, ut genu ipsam contingat: verum  
supra infraque tibiae per synarthrosim coarticulatur. Tota hæc pars Celso crus no-  
minatur.
- S.T Malleoli, quæ, καὶ ὁσπερ arcuboth, Clauiculæ extremæ tibiae suræque processuum  
partes sunt.
- V Omnium pedis maximum os, καὶ ὁσπερ, ὁσπερ, calcis os, καὶ ὁσπερ, huius pars po-  
sterior tibiae rectitudinem longè excedit.

DISTICHON OSSIVM NVMERVM COMPLECTENS.  
Adde quater denis his centum senæque, habebis  
Quam sis multiplici conditus osse, semel.



# ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΝ Α ΤΕΡΓΟ ΔΕΛΙΝΕΑΤΥΜ.



Naturalis capitis figuræ, ad oblongæ spheræ similitudinem confabriceles  
 ἡ αὐτῆς, ὡς ἡ μηχανὴ, ὡς ἡ μηχανὴ, ὡς ἡ μηχανὴ.

- A Per principat σαφονῶν, coronalis quod coronari solet, ἡ ὁ cetheri : in alia fi-  
 gura apparet.  
 B Per occiput, ἡ litteræ A figura λαβδ' οαδ' ἡ, ἡ ὁ bateth, Laude.  
 C A medio posterioris suturæ per verticem ad anteriorem: οβολῶν, quod telum  
 refert dicta, ἡ ὁ bateth, Sagittalis, Nervalis. Hæc aliquando frontis ipsam se-  
 cans inter supercilia finitur, quod omnibus mulieribus et nullis viris occidere,  
 falsum est.  
 Hæ tres suturæ in tribus non naturalibus capitis figuris pro perditarum, aut remanen-  
 tium eminentiarum ratione, variant.  
 D Ad tempora due ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, temporales, Corticales, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 Reliquæ potius harmoniæ quàm suturæ sunt, vna ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, altera ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 ad os cuneiforme protendit: ab huius extremo per medias oculorum sedes ad nati-  
 sumum usque vna: ex causis temporum per inferiorem oculorum ambitum vna,  
 ἡ qua rursus in oculi cavo tres exiguitates narium ossa discernentes. Quæ verò  
 ad caninos dentes ἡ Galeno deferri scribitur, hæc tenus parte exteriori minime visæ  
 non sunt. Vna quæ per medium palatum procedit, alia quæ transuersa idem palatum  
 ad narium foramina secans, hic delineari nequeunt.  
 E Lapidosa, petrosa, λαβδ' ὁ ossa, nulla propriam circumscriptionem habent, sed illa  
 pari quæ ad caluariæ basim est quæ spinalis: medulla excidit, ita proprie nominatur:  
 licet nonnulli temporum ossa eo nomine significauerint.  
 F Scapula, ὡς ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, Latini aliquando humerus, scapulum opertum,  
 scapula, ἡ ὁ cathep, Spatula.  
 G Cervix seu collum scapule in acetabulum desinens.  
 Pαχὺ, spina dors, ὡς ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, vertebrae, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 quatuor constat: ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 thoracis, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 quinquæ. Hæc tenus dorsus undecim, non decimam vidi utrinque suscipi, et po-  
 sterioribus processibus quas spinas et Simenia vocant, sub decima obscure admodum,  
 aut potius non ascendere, solamque duodecimam quod et Arabibus placuit trans-  
 verso processu destitui.  
 H Os ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, latum, amplum, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 verò in libro de visu partium Galenus conformari prodidit.  
 I Coccygis, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, Caudæ, Albofos, tribus Galeno ossibus constituitur, eius  
 in li. de visu partium non meminit, sicut in li. de administrationibus: anatomicis et  
 libro de ossibus. Verum Galeni Medicinæ principis descriptiones etiam parum sibi  
 constantes, his duobus ossibus non conuenire subinde obseruauimus, reperimus  
 enim nouem ossa, paucioraque quàm scribit foramina.  
 K Μυγδὺς, scæmur, scæmur, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν,  
 maximum. L. superius caput. M. ceruix. N. N. inferiora capita quibus tibiæ de-  
 articulatur. O. ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, magnus, quæ et γλαύτω appellatur, Malum granatum  
 testiculorum. P. ἡ ὁ σαφονῶν, parvus et interior.



Inprimbat Vene-  
 ty B. Vitellus ve-  
 netus sumptibus  
 Ioannis Suphani  
 Calcarensis Pro-  
 priant verò in offi-  
 ina D. Bernarati.  
 A. 1538.

CAVTVM EST DECRETO PAV. III. PONT. MAX. ET SACRATISSIMAE CAESAREAE MAIESTATIS  
 Illustrissimique Sena. Vene. ne quis has Andreæ Vuesalii Bruxellensis tabulas aut imprima, aut alibi excussas diuendat, sub penis gravissimis in preuilegiis expressis.